

JAK INHIBITORS EXHIBIT SUPERIOR CLINICAL EFFICACY COMPARED TO ANTI-IL-23 BIOLOGICS IN REFRACTORY ULCERATIVE COLITIS

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Poster

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In this retrospective study of 24 ulcerative colitis patients receiving third-line biologic therapy, JAK inhibitors demonstrated statistically significant improvement in clinical disease activity scores at 6 months compared to anti-IL-23 agents, though biochemical and endoscopic outcomes did not differ significantly between groups.

KEY POINTS

- JAK inhibitors (n=11) showed significantly lower SCCAI scores at 6 months compared to anti-IL-23 agents (n=13) with values of 4.90 ± 1.97 versus 7.64 ± 3.61 ($p = 0.047$)
- No statistically significant differences were observed in faecal calprotectin reduction at 3 or 6 months ($p = 1.000$ and $p = 0.314$ respectively) or in endoscopic response measured by UCEIS at 12 months ($p = 0.668$)
- Three colectomies occurred in the Mirikizumab group (3 of 5 patients), one in the Ustekinumab group (1 of 8 patients), and none in any of the JAK inhibitor groups
- Within the JAK inhibitor subgroup, Upadacitinib showed the greatest SCCAI reduction at 3 months, though differences among the three agents were not statistically significant ($p = 0.106$)
- This study addresses a clinical evidence gap as current ECCO guidelines do not provide guidance on third-line or subsequent biologic treatment in ulcerative colitis

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